

# NO DISLOYAL VOTE WANTED, SAYS HUGHES

## Spurns All Who Put Any Other Nation First

# PROMISES TO DEFY FOREIGN POWER

## Answer to Democratic Charges Wildly Cheered by City Audience

Opening his campaign in New York with a hurrah, Charles E. Hughes last night made his strongest declaration for Americanism free and clear of all foreign influences. He wants nobody to vote for him, he declared, who has any notion that his election means the subordination of American rights and interests to alien machinations.

His answer to the Democratic charge that he has any secret understandings with the so-called "hyphenates" was a flat repudiation of all whose allegiance to the American flag is not simple and complete.

Three jammed meetings in Queens, Harlem and The Bronx demonstrated their approval of that stand in wildly enthusiastic fashion. They were Mr. Hughes' first speeches in this city in this campaign. He seemed more thoroughly aroused by the Democratic insinuations than ever before, and the cheering, hat waving, yelling crowds who greeted him and his policies combined to make a re-creation that surpassed even the enthusiasm manifested in Indiana and other parts of the Middle West.

"I Am Free and Clear"

"I am an American," he declared "free and clear of all foreign influences."

He had come near to the end of his speech to five thousand men and women crammed into a hall in Astoria. It had seemed like old times to him, he said, to be campaigning once more in the city. He had directed telling shafts at the "war prosperity" touted by the Wilson supporters; at their "extravagant claims" and "broken promises," and then he had endeavored to arouse his audience to a realization that one of these days they must come back to the "realities of peace."

"It is hardly necessary to say," he continued, unexpectedly, "that if I am elected we shall have an exclusively American policy in the service of American interests."

"Good; that's great!" shouted some one far back in the hall.

"No Secret Understandings"

"We have no unstated purpose, no secret understandings," Mr. Hughes went on. The applause broke out anew. It continually interrupted this part of his speech. And when he closed the whole audience stood up as one man and stormed the walls with wild cheers.

"If any one expects," he said, "in my election, that American rights or interests will be subordinated to any ulterior purpose, or to the policy of any foreign power, he is doomed to disappointment."

"I am an American, free and clear of all foreign influences."

"We propose to have an administration, while conducting our intercourse with all nations with absolute fairness, will unflinchingly maintain American rights on land and sea. We shall not tolerate the use of our soil for the purpose of alien intrigues. We shall not permit foreign influences or threats from any quarter to swerve our action."

"I said long ago that, whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we shall not tolerate any division of allegiance. That I repeat. I believe that the great mass of our people are sincerely patriotic."

Wants Only Americans

"I want the support of every true American who believes in the principles for which I stand, whatever his race. I don't want the support of any one to whom the interest of this nation is a mere convenience."

"As to any person whose allegiance to my flag is not simple and complete, who would not instantly champion the rights and interests of our country against any country, or any nation, who would have the power of this nation held captive to any foreign influence or swayed by alien machinations, let him not vote for me."

"I have a great vision of this country, of a united people, of a people going forward with the blessings of free institutions, with a sense of justice, which dominates every relation of life, I am opposed to government by hold-up, I am opposed to surrendering the power of the Executive or of Congress, to the demands of force whether of labor or of capital."

"Seems Like Coming Home"

Mr. Hughes' tour of the city last night also started his final drive for election. He left the Astor Hotel at the head of a long auto procession that headed in front of Schuyler Hall, Astoria, promptly at 7:30. The place had been crowded for an hour. A great ovation greeted him.

"Seems like coming home," he said. "Eight years roll away as though I had been in a dream."

He began by attacking Democratic

# Baker Blocked Plan to Aid War Veterans

## Prevented Cleveland from Giving Them Preference in Civil Service—Home City Not Surprised at Slurs on Heroes of '76.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]  
Cleveland, Oct. 24.—Newton D. Baker ran true to form in the recent speech in which he likened Washington's heroes of Valley Forge to the Mexican bandits who have been degrading women, murdering children and torturing wounded soldiers. The people of Mr. Baker's home town were not surprised when they heard the War Secretary's most recent expression of his feeling toward soldiers and things military.

Although he ought to have heroic blood, having been born in Virginia, the son of a captain in the Confederate army, Mr. Baker has never let slip a chance to speak against the army of the present or of history.

One thing the patriotic people of this city hold against the present Secretary of War is what he did as Mayor in 1913. A new city charter was then being drafted. Mr. Baker was chairman of the charter committee. Major Charles R. Miller suggested that a clause be inserted that "other things being equal, veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars be preferred" in the civil service. H. Stillwell, a member of the charter commission and of the late State Constitutional Convention, presented a resolution authorizing the drafting committee to embody Major Miller's suggestion in the charter.

Mr. Baker opposed this, although similar clauses are in most city charters. He was in control of a majority of the commission. At the time he said, according to a report in "The Cleveland Leader" the next day: "The man who volunteers for war is no more heroic and deserves no more of his country than the scientist, telephone lineman, inventor or nurse who stays behind."

No Cleveland paper, it appears, quoted Mr. Baker more in detail than this. Those who heard the speech say he was most passionate in his determination to prevent the veterans from receiving preference in the public service.

The people of Cleveland have not yet finished laughing at the peculiar ineptness of such a man as Mr. Baker being head of the War Department.

# FLYER OUTSTRIPS GALE IN FLIGHT OF 260 MILES

## Sperry, with Stabilizer, Makes Air Journey in 225 Minutes

Lawrence B. Sperry, inventor and aviator, made a non-stop flight of 260 miles in 225 minutes yesterday, from Brant Rock, Mass., to Amityville, L. I., over a rough sea, with a wind of between 25 and 40 miles an hour. He beat the storm into New York.

Mr. Sperry started from Marblehead at 8:15 to New York Monday afternoon and landed at Brant Rock, about thirty-five miles from Boston, where he stayed overnight. He started from Brant Rock with Mr. Fowler, his mechanic, as passenger, at 1:05 yesterday afternoon, and flew without stop to Amityville, where he arrived at 4:10, having covered about 200 miles in 185 minutes.

He used a 100-horsepower Curtiss flying boat, equipped with the Sperry automatic pilot, which controlled the machine during the storm through which he flew.

The start was witnessed by Lieutenant S. W. Fitzgerald, U. S. A., and other officers of the army and navy.

# CYPHER IS DEAD, CANDY RECIPE DIES WITH HIM

## Tarrytown Confectioner Stricken in Pursuit of Employee

F. Burdette Cypher, sixty-eight years old, a confectioner, died suddenly yesterday in Tarrytown from heart failure.

George Blennis, eighteen years old, who worked for Cypher, took, without permission, the automobile of a salesman who had stopped at Cypher's for an order and went for a ride, ending up against a telegraph pole.

Cypher got into a taxicab to go to the scene of the accident, and was stricken in the car. He was taken to his home, where he died within a few minutes.

Mr. Cypher made a specialty of ice cream, root beer and caramels. Time and time again he was offered fortunes for his recipes for root beer and caramels, but he always laughed and said, "When I die they will die with me."

Tourists who stopped at his store would send back orders for his candy, and it was not unusual for him to make shipments to Europe, the Philippines and China.

# MISS KELLER LAID UP BY SPINAL INJURY

## Theatre Engagements for Season Are Cancelled

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Boston, Oct. 24.—Because of an injury to the spine, Miss Helen Keller has cancelled her lecture engagements for the season. Mrs. J. Arthur Macey, her teacher and companion, also has relinquished public work because of an attack of pleurisy.

Miss Keller had planned a country-wide lecture tour, her first engagement being in New York.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC STRIKE DUE TO-DAY

## Walkout Time Set—Unions Con- cur in Action

London, Ont., Oct. 24.—Preparations were being made here to-night by Canadian Pacific Railway trainmen for a strike. Orders were said to have been given for a walkout at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Representatives of the unions have been sent to Winnipeg with instructions to concur with the delegates at the convention there. Trainmen in this district voted in favor of a strike in the event the company refused to meet the demands of the Winnipeg meeting.

# WOODED BY 278 GIRLS, "PRETTY MAN" FLEES

## "If Any More Letters Come, Burn 'Em," His Parting Request

William Garner has left Huntington, Long Island, without confiding his name to the postmaster. It was William who advertised himself last week as "a pretty man" who wanted a wife. On Saturday he got 49 letters. On Monday he got 172. Yesterday he got tired. On his way to the station he stopped at the postoffice.

"I'm going away," he said. "If any letters come for me burn 'em." He turned to depart the postmaster thrust sixteen into his hand. Fifty more arrived by the evening mail.

# FORD GRANTS WOMEN EQUAL PAY WITH MEN

## Puts them on \$5 a Day Basis in all Plants

# BIG ADVERTISING DRIVE FOR WILSON

## Auto Maker Will Fill Whole Pages with Peace Pleas

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]  
Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 24.—Henry Ford came down to Shadow Lawn to-day to tell President Wilson that he, the President, got "on board the band wagon" in supporting the eight-hour day. In addition he announced his "conversion" to the President's stand on women's rights, and declared that henceforth all women in the Ford plants would be placed on the same pay basis as men and be eligible for the \$5 a day minimum wage. Mr. Ford was with the President less than half an hour, and afterward gave out this statement: "I had the pleasure to inform President Wilson this afternoon that I had established the women workers of my plant at Detroit and in the branch factories in other cities upon a pay equality with the men workers. I took this step following my conference with the President more than two weeks ago, and I did so because of the inspiring talk I had had with Mr. Wilson on the forward movement among mankind."

"Among womankind this principle is now in operation, and I look forward with complete confidence to its vindication."

More than 1,500 women are affected by Ford's decision. The eight-hour day is already in operation in the Ford plants. Mr. Wilson's stand for the eight-hour law, Mr. Ford declares, would help manufacturers realize that the establishment of the eight-hour day would do more than anything else to forward industrial efficiency.

Mr. Ford also declared he had "taken off his coat" to aid in the President's reelection. He has opened headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore in New York to direct a great publicity campaign. He has purchased space in leading papers all over the country, and before the election full page advertisements will set out his reasons for supporting the President.

Peace, Mr. Ford declared, is one of a score of reasons he will urge upon the voters. He plans to direct his attention particularly to New York State.

# HUGHES BETTORS TAKE EVEN MONEY WAGERS

## \$15,000 Reported Bet at That Figure; \$10,000 at 10 to 9

More than \$15,000 was wagered yesterday on the Presidential election at even money, according to curb brokers in Wall Street. Other wagers were reported at 10 to 9 on Hughes, the total being about \$25,000. The even money appeared when reports were received by wire from Chicago that houses there were heavily backing Wilson.

The "Waldorf crowd" set \$10,000 to the curb to bet on Wilson. It was quickly taken by Hughes supporters at odds of 10 to 9. There was some betting at 10 to 7 that Whitman would be reelected. Seabury bets were reported 1 to 1, and no Seabury bets were reported.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Oct. 24.—Wilson supporters have failed to cover a single dollar of the \$25,000 offered on Hughes a week ago by E. B. Johns, correspondent of "The Army and Navy Journal," who is understood to be acting for a group of army officers. He has not received even an offer.

# HER WIT AND \$250,000 SAVE CORPORATION

## Bids Scales Plant Act for Self in Making Munitions

How a woman's wit saved a suit corporation is the story behind a suit for \$60,000 now being brought against the Fairbanks Scale Company by Ernest J. M. Thomson, of England, through Ira B. Ramsburg, attorney, of 58 William Street.

The woman is Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, of 16 East Fifty-seventh Street, wife of the president of the company. It is suggested that she saved the New York plant by her bright idea, and \$250,000, after men had given it up.

War made scales a drug on the market, and when Thomson, an accountant in England, was called in to go over the books of the Fairbanks people he reported that a debt of almost half a million dollars stood against them, to be paid at once. He suggested that the directors might sell the plant to the British government and the McVickers Company to use in the manufacture of munitions. Sent to England to negotiate the deal, he found the government and the company ready to sign the contract, and delayed only by the fact that the day was Sunday.

That same Sunday in New York Mrs. Wells had the idea that saved the corporation.

"A munition plant doesn't have to be owned by the British government," she suggested. "I'll loan you \$250,000 if you men will go out and raise the rest and get munitions contracts. Let's keep the Fairbanks scales plant in this country."

Her plans were followed, and the directors at once cabled Thomson to permit the British government and the McVickers company to sign the contract. He is now suing for promised commissions and expenses.

# GOOD HEARTED GIRL SOUGHT BY SOLDIER

## Belgian Has a Sweet Character and Is Fond of Jesting

There is a lonely, but jesting, soldier at the front who is seeking a "good hearted" New York girl to relieve the monotony of life in the trenches. He is Fernand Dupont, a Belgian, who visited New York before the war.

Yesterday Copeland Townsend, of the Majestic, received the following letter from him:

"Monsieur le Directeur:  
"I want to be put in communication with a good hearted lady who would be willing to spend a little time for the sake of a Belgian soldier."

"You know that sometimes at the front life is very trying, and after our severe work it is a great happiness to taste the delights of some distraction during our hours of rest."

"Would you please to announce to the gentlemen of the press that I would like to exchange agreeable letters, which would make both the lady and myself happy?"

"As you remember, I am twenty-seven, and have been at the front since the start, and am in the artillery. I am of a sweet character, fond of jesting, and my tastes are, by preference, chemistry."

FERNAND DUPONT  
"Mitrailleur Co. 24 Battalion 1st Company (3d D. A. B.), Au Front."

# FRENCH SMASH 4-MILE LINE BEFORE VERDUN

## TEUTONS PUSH 16 MILES PAST CONSTANZA

# BRITISH AND GERMAN TO TRADE PRISONERS

## London, Oct. 24.—Baron Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Lords to- day that the British and Ger- man governments had agreed to exchange all interned pris- oners over forty-five years old.

The war threatens soon to become a struggle between mere boys. The pace is said to be entirely too fast for the older men to endure long.

England already is registering boys born in 1899 preparatory to calling them up when they attain their eighteenth year.

# Take Rasova on Dan- ube as Falkenhayn Wins Predeal

## Resistance Broken on the North and in Dobrudja —7,000 Captured

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Oct. 24.—The Rumanians suffered severe reverses on both the Dobrudja and Transylvanian fronts to-day. East and west the pressure against Rumania is growing.

Mackensen has driven the Russo-Rumanian army sixteen miles northwest of the Constanza railway since yesterday and has taken the towns of Rasova and Mejidie. Rasova is on the Danube, only eight miles from the Cernavoda bridgehead. Mackensen's immediate goal. Its capture marks the forward movement of the Teutons' left wing on a scale with that of the right wing, along the Black Sea coast.

Mejidie, fifteen miles east of Cernavoda, is at the junction of the Constanza railway and the road running north from Varna. Its seizure puts Mackensen in control of more than half of the railway line from Constanza to Cernavoda.

# BRITISH FLIERS DOMINATE FOE

## Lead So Big Germans Can't Catch Up, Says Tribune Observer

[By ARTHUR S. DRAPER  
(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
British Front on the Somme (via London), Oct. 24.—A visitor to the British sector on the Somme is struck immediately with the Allies' dominance of the air, an advantage which cannot possibly be appreciated unless one is acquainted with the topography of the battlefield.

From a certain position I have seen the church spires of Bapaume, the arrow-like Albert-Bapaume road black with the smoke balls of German shells as they burst over Thiépval, until recently a German stronghold, and the flash of British cannon as they hurled tons of explosives into Warlencourt and Ligny.

# Aviators Defy Shells

Behind the British guns floated twenty-four sausage balloons, while across the shell-swept plains just three of these mammoth gas bags, so valuable for artillery observations, could be seen. Back and forth sailed British aviators. Fluffy balls of black smoke broke now behind, now in front and now below the planes, but only once did an aeroplane alter its course; then, for a moment, it seemed to dive like a wounded bird toward its own lines, righting itself immediately. Time after time these birds, which are eyes to the gunners, came under German fire, but with the one exception they attended to business as coolly indifferent as a steeplejack painting the Woolworth tower flagpole.

# Make Desperate Stand

The Rumanians are putting up a desperate fight against heavy odds on both fronts. They are still making a stand before Cernavoda. At several points on their western and northern frontier they are also more than holding their own.

In three days Mackensen has captured 6,768 prisoners, fifty-two machine guns and twelve cannon. Little of the booty fell into Mackensen's hands at Constanza, according to Bucharest reports, as the evacuation of the port had been determined upon in time to effect the removal of all the valuable supplies.

# NINE MORE SHIPS SUNK; FIVE ARE NORWEGIAN

## U-Boats Destroy Vessels Faster than Norway Can Build

London, Oct. 24.—The sinking of nine more ships, of a total tonnage of more than 16,000, was reported to-day. Of these four were British and the rest Norwegian. In two days twenty-two vessels have been reported sunk, seventeen flying the flags of neutral countries.

The British steamers added to the roll of lost were the Midland, 4,200 tons; the Barbara, 3,740 tons; the Gloden, 3,166 tons, and the Harkness, 1,185 tons. Norway lost the steamers Rensfjell, Sneasted, Secundo and Gronhaug and the bark Gunne. In addition, the Norwegian steamer Edam was seized by a submarine and taken to Emden, according to Reuter's Christiania correspondent.

Seattle, Oct. 24.—Captain Louis Hannevig, a Norwegian ship owner, who signed a contract to-day for construction of two 8,800-ton steamships at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 each, says submarines are sinking Norwegian vessels faster than Norway can replace them. Orders for new ships are being placed at all yards which can build them.

# PLANS TO CHECK FOOD PRICE RISE IN ENGLAND

## Runciman Asks Parliament for Increase in Powers

London, Oct. 24.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon, Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, said he might soon ask Parliament to confer additional powers on the Board of Trade with a view to checking any preventable rise in food prices.

# DOCTOR SHOT IN ARM; WOMAN ARRESTED

## Hatpins Also Used on Dr. Lip- man, Maid Says

Detectives Kenny, Hayden and Brownworth, of the 2d Branch Bureau, were passing the office of Dr. Joseph Lipman, at 314 East Fifth Street, last evening, when they heard a shot, succeeded by the sound of scuffling and the screams of women.

In the office the detectives found Dr. Lipman at his X-ray machine, trying to locate a bullet that had entered his right forearm. The physician's only comment was that he couldn't make the instrument work.

Anna Rupplitt, Dr. Lipman's maid, and half a dozen women patients who had been waiting in the office, were questioned, and Susie Negy, a dressmaker, living at 398 Grand Street, was arrested. She said she had taken Dr. Lipman into court on a civil charge recently and had been trying to meet him since.

The dressmaker had been in the waiting room with a man companion when the physician drove up in his automobile at 8 o'clock. As he entered, according to the maid, the woman opened fire.

"The revolver was handed to her by the man," said the maid. "Dr. Lipman jumped for her and got the bullet in his arm. I helped him while he wrestled for the gun. When he finally got it the woman started in with her hatpins. The man who was with her grabbed the revolver and hit the doctor on the back of the neck with it."

Dr. Lipman's right cheek and right hand bore marks of the hatpin warfare and the maid also was scratched.